

T H E

## Little Review;

O R, A N

## Inquisition of Scandal;

Consisting in *Answers of Questions and Doubts,  
Remarks, Observation and Reflection.*

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Wednesday, July 18. 1705.

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**T**HE Society design'd never to muddle with State Affairs, but the importunity of some People will have them put their Fingers into the Fire, and must take it for their Pains; they are of Opinion they shall not please the Enquirers.

The Business is as follows;

A Gentleman is very Angry that the Author of the *old Review* having said he would give an Appendix to the first Volume, with sundry Questions, and particularly about *Tacking* and *Consolidating*, did not do it, but fill'd up the Appendix with a Story of *Duelling*.

The Society Answer to this, if the Gentleman had examin'd the *Supplements* to the first Volume of the *Reviews*, he would have found one more than was promis'd, so that may Account for the deficiency of Answers; and the Account of *Duelling* being promis'd as much as the other, he thinks he has kept his word with the World well enough.

As to *Tacking* and *Consolidating*, he thinks he has fully perform'd his Promise, only that the Point of time has been extended; and as a

great many People think he has said too much, as those may think he has not said enough, he refers these two sorts of People to one another and desires them first to agree about the Matter, and then if it is determin'd that he has not done enough that way, he may make good the deficiency when they please.

**A** Nother doubtful Question the Society has before them, relating to the great Victory of the Duke of *Mariborough*, in which the following *Queries* are propos'd, which are left for any body to Answer that knows now.

Gentlemen.

**P** *rey give a speedy Solution to the following Queries, that you may help us to judge rightly of the Publick Affairs.*

1. What are we to think of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and his General Conduct thro' this War, but especially in the last Transaction upon the *Engstelt*?

2. Whether he has not done the Confederates a kindness, as it now proves, and that the Victory

Story on the *Maes* is not better than it would have been on the *Moselle*?

As to the first, The Society says it is not for them to Tax the Conduct of the Prince of *Baden*, nor are they so forward to Reproach him, as common Fame would all along seem to direct; but this they say indeed, They acknowledge the backwardness of the *Germans* in sending *Quota's* of Men, Stores, &c. makes it very unlikely ever to expect any good from that Nation; and withall, makes a General bear a great many Reproaches he has not Merited For Example, The late Governour of *Brisac* being Tried for ill Conduct in the Defence of that City, gives a large Account in his Defence, how ill he was furnish'd, how hardly supply'd, and how deserted by those that put him in such a Post—and yet he found himself openly Condemn'd for not defending a Town he had neither Hands nor Stores to Manage the defence of with.

What Prince *Lewis* may say to this Matter in his own defence, we know not; all that can be guess'd at, that seems to Reflect on him, is, That all the while the Duke of *Marlborough* was facing the *Mareschal Villars*, and Prince *Lewis* was expected at least with 30000 Men— Yet the *French Army* never made any Detachments from the *Maes*, but push'd on their Designs, as if they had been sure Prince *Lewis* and the *Germans* would not come — The Society leave this as a thought others may defend or expose, as they please.

As to the second Query,

They Answer in the Affirmative, and say, That all things are issued by Providence more to our Advantage, than we can always Contrive; and we do believe that the present Advantage in *Flanders* is Superiour, and better to the particular Advantage of the *English* and the *Dutch*, on whom the weight of the War lies, than if it had happen'd on the *Moselle*; and if the Consternation in *Flanders* be well improv'd, a way may possibly be found into *France* as readily, and more irretrievable to the *French*, than from the *Moselle*.

June 2. 1705.

Gentlemen,

Having read your little Reviews with great Pleasure; and your ingenious Answers to Questions, and Philosophical Demonstrations of

*Doubts*; I make bold to trouble you with three Queries, which I hope you will Answer, there being a great Wager depending on them.

Query I. Whether there was ever a Man before *Adam*, for the Scripture says there was not?

Query II. Whose Daughter *Cain* took to Wife, when he went into the Land of *Nod*, and built him a City?

Query III. Who should build that City, when Scripture mentions there was never a Man but him and his Father left, after he had kill'd his Brother?

Gentlemen, Your speedy Answer is humbly desired in your Wednesday's Review, and you will infinitely oblige

Your Humble Servant,

S. P.

To the First Query. 'Tis reasonable to suppose (nay Impious not to do it) that *Adam* was the first Man, for that very reason, because the Scripture in the old Testament says he was the first; and the New Testament call him the first Man *Adam*: Therefore, till we hear one propos'd to be before him, or any Reasons to doubt it, we must conclude him the first.

To the second. *Eutychius*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, a very Authentick Historian, gives this Account of the Matter: After *Adam's* Banishment from *Paradise*, he was commanded to People the World, and went to a Mount of *India*, where he knew *Eve*, and she Conceive'd *Cain* and a Twin Sister, call'd *Afrun*; at another time she Conceive'd *Abel*, and another Twin Sister, nam'd *Owain*. Now when the two Sons were of Age, *Adam* said that *Cain* should Marry *Owain*, and *Abel* *Afrun*; but *Cain* said he would have his Twin Sister *Afrun*, because she was the Handsomest; *Adam* reprov'd him for his Answer, because he could not Marry her, being too near of Kin; therefore 'tis reasonable to suppose he did Marry *Owain*.

The Society not being able to give a better Reason than that Learned Patriarch, and not seeing any thing contradictory in it, determines it so, till the Querist may better inform them.

To the third. 'Tis not said in what space of time this City was built; neither can we suppose 'twas then, when only they two were in the World, because they had no occasion for such



such a City; but when their Progeny increas'd, that increase of hands might probably build a City for themselves, and before they could not; nor is there any thing in the Scripture to imply, that Cain built a City before his Progeny was Multiplied, to be able to do it; nor could he be such a Block-head to do it before, because he could have no occasion for it; So the Atheist's Objection against this Text, is founded upon a Contradiction in it self, and the Matter stands fair enough for any body to understand, that thinks it worth while to Compare things with themselves, and draw Rational Consequences from plain Principles.

July 2. 1705.

Gentlemen,

**T**HE great Conveniency of the Querists nor the Answerers being known to one another, and being unwilling to lose my share in the general Satisfaction you give, puts me upon desiring you to resolve your Humble Servant in the following Case.

Whether a Man, whose Wife, without any manner of Reason or Cause, shall absolutely refuse him what Marriage was chiefly Ordain'd for, may not, (not having the gift of Continency) with a safe Conscience, have recourse to another Woman, provided he adhere wholly unto her, being satisfied in her Fidelity, keeping the Matter Private for Family Reasons.

Pray oblige me with your Answer with convenient speed.

The Society cannot believe a Woman would Act so for no manner of Reason at all, and are apt to imagine there is some, which you not being the Author of, your Wife conceals from you; but if you have given her no occasion for this Behaviour, we cannot allow your Proposal to be Lawful; for making it your own Case, Do you think she may with a safe Conscience Co-habit with another Man? She is bound to be true to you as long as she lives; and should she stray, I'll warrant you, you'd call her some ugly Name or other. Just so she may do by you; because your Virtuals is lock'd up, must you Steal your Neighbours? (for that is your design, by saying, *keeping the Matter private, for Family Reasons*) and in this Case here can be neither Buying or Borrowing

But suppose the Secret Reason be a true one; suppose, I say, she keeps another Company, must the *Lex Talionis* follow presently; must you Sin, because you think she does; No; You are to bear it patiently, and if you have already given no occasion of her Coldness, still give her none; strive by all endearing ways to bring her over to you; but if you find the Matter of Fact suggested, to be true, prove it upon her, Sue out a Writ of Divorce, and so get rid of this Wife and no Wife; but till then, no Elopements, Sir, tho' you could adhere wholly to one; for tho' the Knot is grated a little, 'tis not broke.

Gentlemen,

**K** Nowing the Multiplicity of Business your Society is liable to, the Querist makes his Request with as much brevity as possible.

Whether there be not less difficulty for a Camel to go thro' the Eye of a Needle, than for a Pawn-Broker to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven?

J. W. E.

S-I R, Your brevity being much approv'd of, the Society will follow your Example of Contracting, and Answer you the Shortest Way.

That tho' the *Pawn-Brokers* are not immediately pointed at in the Text, they are certainly a rank of Rich Men, and their unreasonable Extortions may make it an equivalent Case, tho' the Poor People are the Camels who bear the Burthen of it. But some Worthy and Ingenious Gentlemen have found out a way of supplying the Poor at legal Interest, for Pledges, which is now on Foot, and is encourag'd by the Nation; then this Question will be taken off, and the Undertakers of so great a Good; will show that Pawn-Takers have Honesty, and may hope that their great Charity to Rags, will carry them where there's no respect of Persons.

**T**HE Gentleman who sent a long Letter, sign'd *J. H.* about his Objections against Matrimony; if he will digest them into more Concise Terms and more Serious, shall be Answered; but his Letter, as now wrote, is too long for a Review.



**A** Gentleman who sent a Letter about the *Gazette*, shall, as he desires, have a Private Answer, if he pleases to give Notice how it may be directed to him.

**A**dvertisements are taken in by *J. Matthews* in *Pulkington-Court* in *Little-Britain*.

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